

DATA SHEET

SA612A

Double-balanced mixer and oscillator

Product specification
Replaces data of September 17, 1990
IC17 Data Handbook

1997 Nov 07

Philips Semiconductors



PHILIPS

Double-balanced mixer and oscillator

SA612A

DESCRIPTION

The SA612A is a low-power VHF monolithic double-balanced mixer with on-board oscillator and voltage regulator. It is intended for low cost, low power communication systems with signal frequencies to 500MHz and local oscillator frequencies as high as 200MHz. The mixer is a "Gilbert cell" multiplier configuration which provides gain of 14dB or more at 45MHz.

The oscillator can be configured for a crystal, a tuned tank operation, or as a buffer for an external L.O. Noise figure at 45MHz is typically below 6dB and makes the device well suited for high performance cordless phone/cellular radio. The low power consumption makes the SA612A excellent for battery operated equipment. Networking and other communications products can benefit from very low radiated energy levels within systems. The SA612A is available in an 8-lead dual in-line plastic package and an 8-lead SO (surface mounted miniature package).

FEATURES

- Low current consumption
- Low cost
- Operation to 500MHz
- Low radiated energy
- Low external parts count; suitable for crystal/ceramic filter
- Excellent sensitivity, gain, and noise figure

PIN CONFIGURATION

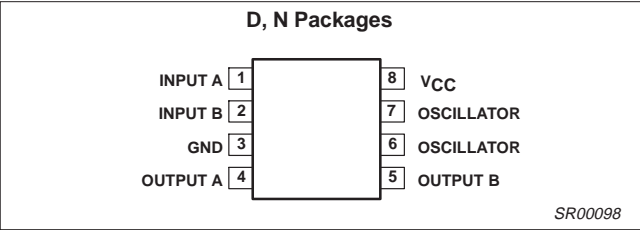


Figure 1. Pin Configuration

APPLICATIONS

- Cordless telephone
- Portable radio
- VHF transceivers
- RF data links
- Sonabuys
- Communications receivers
- Broadband LANs
- HF and VHF frequency conversion
- Cellular radio mixer/oscillator

ORDERING INFORMATION

DESCRIPTION	TEMPERATURE RANGE	ORDER CODE	DWG #
8-Pin Plastic Dual In-Line Plastic (DIP)	-40 to +85°C	SA612AN	SOT97-1
8-Pin Plastic Small Outline (SO) package (Surface-Mount)	-40 to +85°C	SA612AD	SOT96-1

BLOCK DIAGRAM

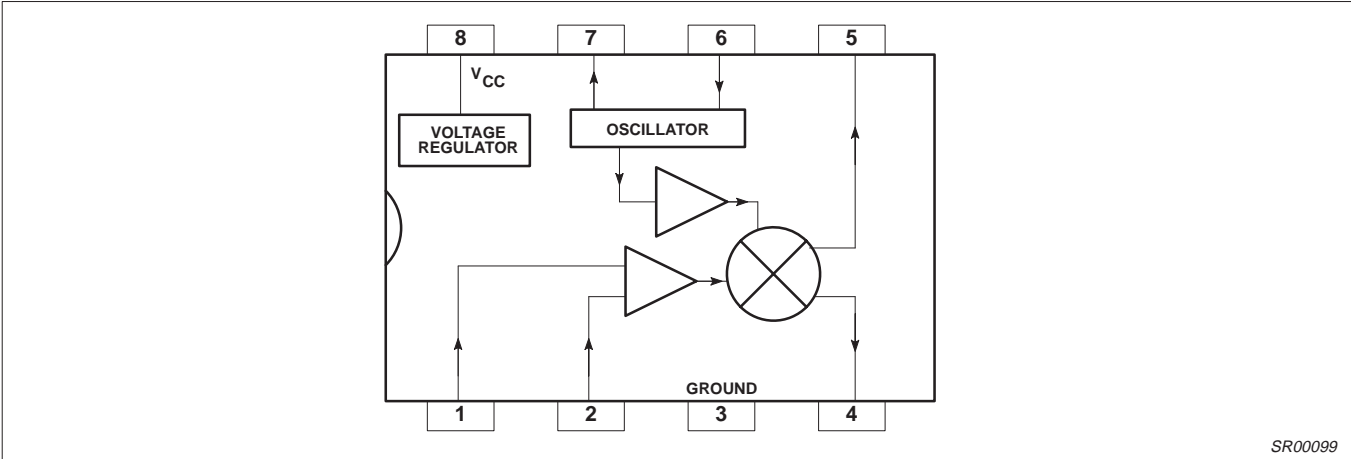


Figure 2. Block Diagram

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ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	RATING	UNIT
V_{CC}	Maximum operating voltage	9	V
T_{STG}	Storage temperature	-65 to +150	°C
T_A	Operating ambient temperature range SA612A	-40 to +85	°C

AC/DC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

$T_A=25^{\circ}\text{C}$, $V_{CC} = 6\text{V}$, Figure 3

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	TEST CONDITION	LIMITS			UNIT
			Min	Typ	Max	
V_{CC}	Power supply voltage range		4.5		8.0	V
	DC current drain			2.4	3.0	mA
f_{IN}	Input signal frequency			500		MHz
f_{OSC}	Oscillator frequency			200		MHz
	Noise figured at 45MHz			5.0		dB
	Third-order intercept point at 45MHz	$RF_{IN}=-45\text{dBm}$		-13		dBm
	Conversion gain at 45MHz		14	17		dB
R_{IN}	RF input resistance		1.5			k Ω
C_{IN}	RF input capacitance			3		pF
	Mixer output resistance	(Pin 4 or 5)		1.5		k Ω

DESCRIPTION OF OPERATION

The SA612A is a Gilbert cell, an oscillator/buffer, and a temperature compensated bias network as shown in the equivalent circuit. The Gilbert cell is a differential amplifier (Pins 1 and 2) which drives a balanced switching cell. The differential input stage provides gain and determines the noise figure and signal handling performance of the system.

The SA612A is designed for optimum low power performance. When used with the SA614A as a 45MHz cordless phone/cellular

radio 2nd IF and demodulator, the SA612A is capable of receiving -119dBm signals with a 12dB S/N ratio. Third-order intercept is typically -15dBm (that's approximately +5dBm output intercept because of the RF gain). The system designer must be cognizant of this large signal limitation. When designing LANs or other closed systems where transmission levels are high, and small-signal or signal-to-noise issues not critical, the input to the SA612A should be appropriately scaled.

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TEST CONFIGURATION

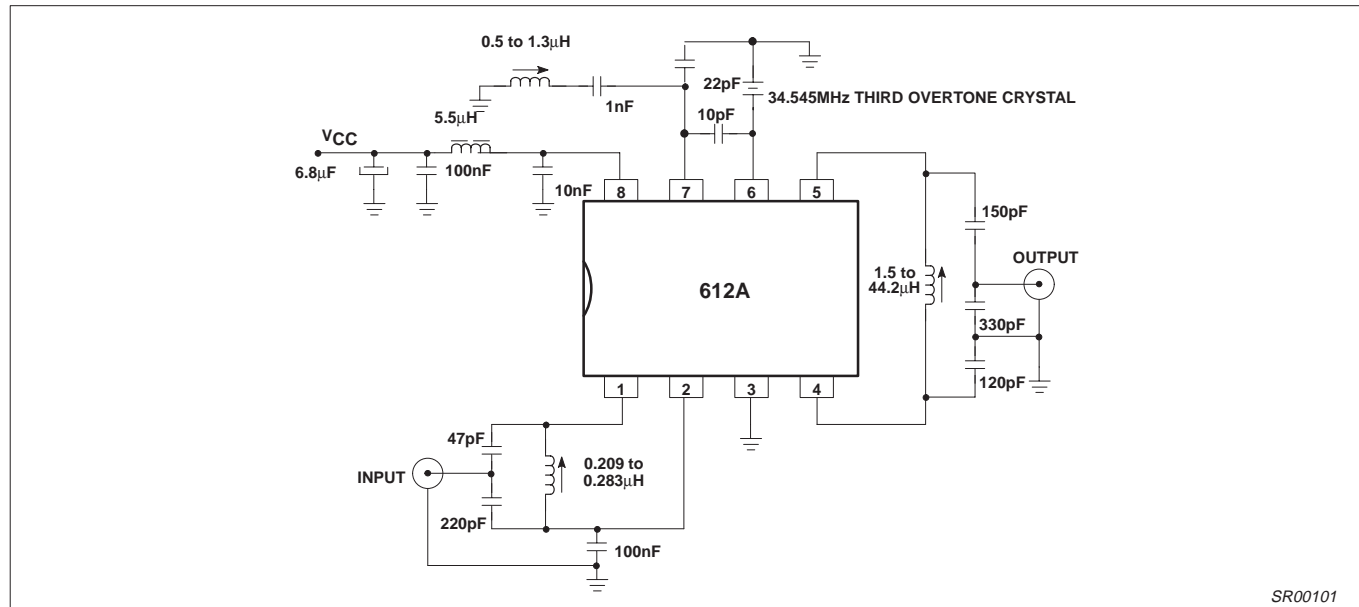


Figure 3. Test Configuration

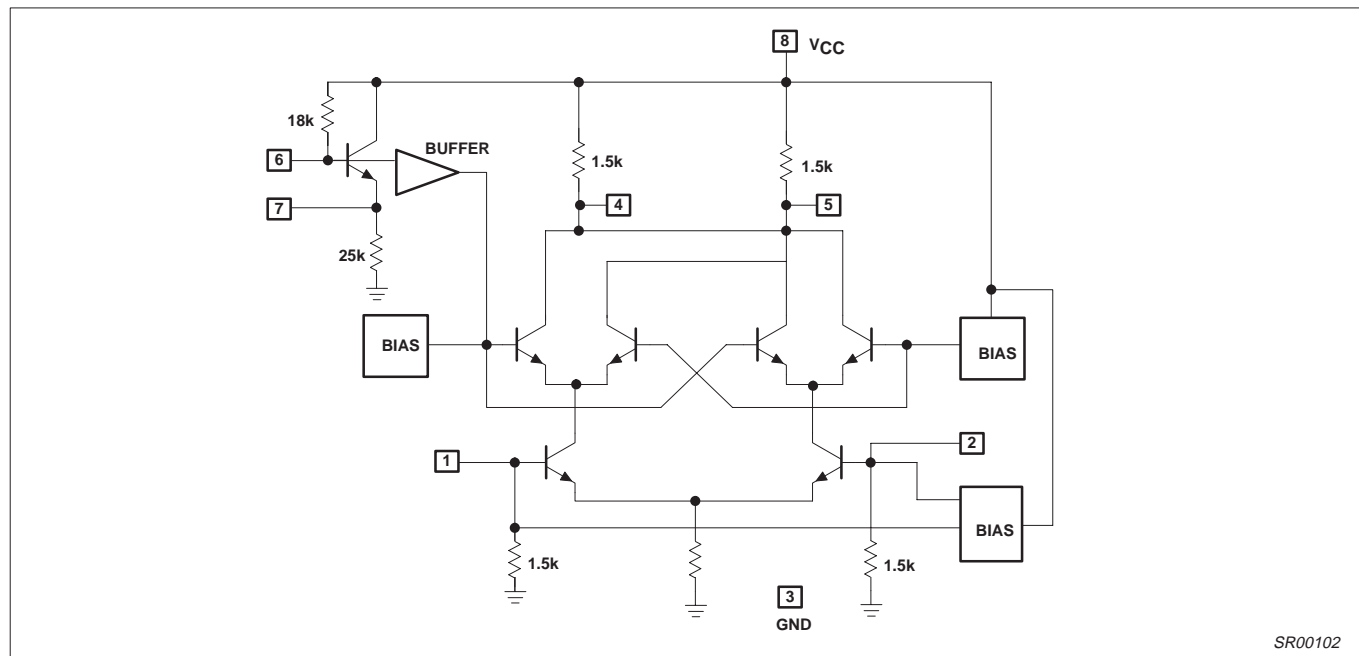


Figure 4. Equivalent Circuit

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Besides excellent low power performance well into VHF, the SA612A is designed to be flexible. The input, output, and oscillator ports can support a variety of configurations provided the designer understands certain constraints, which will be explained here.

The RF inputs (Pins 1 and 2) are biased internally. They are symmetrical. The equivalent AC input impedance is approximately $1.5k \parallel 3pF$ through 50MHz. Pins 1 and 2 can be used interchangeably, but they should not be DC biased externally. Figure 5 shows three typical input configurations.

The mixer outputs (Pins 4 and 5) are also internally biased. Each output is connected to the internal positive supply by a $1.5k\Omega$ resistor. This permits direct output termination yet allows for balanced output as well. Figure 6 shows three single-ended output configurations and a balanced output.

The oscillator is capable of sustaining oscillation beyond 200MHz in crystal or tuned tank configurations. The upper limit of operation is determined by tank "Q" and required drive levels. The higher the Q of the tank or the smaller the required drive, the higher the

external signal can be injected at Pin 6 through a DC blocking capacitor. External L.O. should be $200mV_{P-P}$ minimum to $300mV_{P-P}$ maximum.

Figure 7 shows several proven oscillator circuits. Figure 7a is appropriate for cordless phones/cellular radio. In this circuit a third overtone parallel-mode crystal with approximately 5pF load capacitance should be specified. Capacitor C3 and inductor L1 act as a fundamental trap. In fundamental mode oscillation the trap is omitted.

Figure 8 shows a Colpitts varactor tuned tank oscillator suitable for synthesizer-controlled applications. It is important to buffer the output of this circuit to assure that switching spikes from the first counter or prescaler do not end up in the oscillator spectrum. The dual-gate MOSFET provides optimum isolation with low current. The FET offers good isolation, simplicity, and low current, while the bipolar circuits provide the simple solution for non-critical applications. The resistive divider in the emitter-follower circuit should be chosen to provide the minimum input signal which will assume correct system operation.

permissible oscillation frequency. If the required L.O. is beyond oscillation limits, or the system calls for an external L.O., the

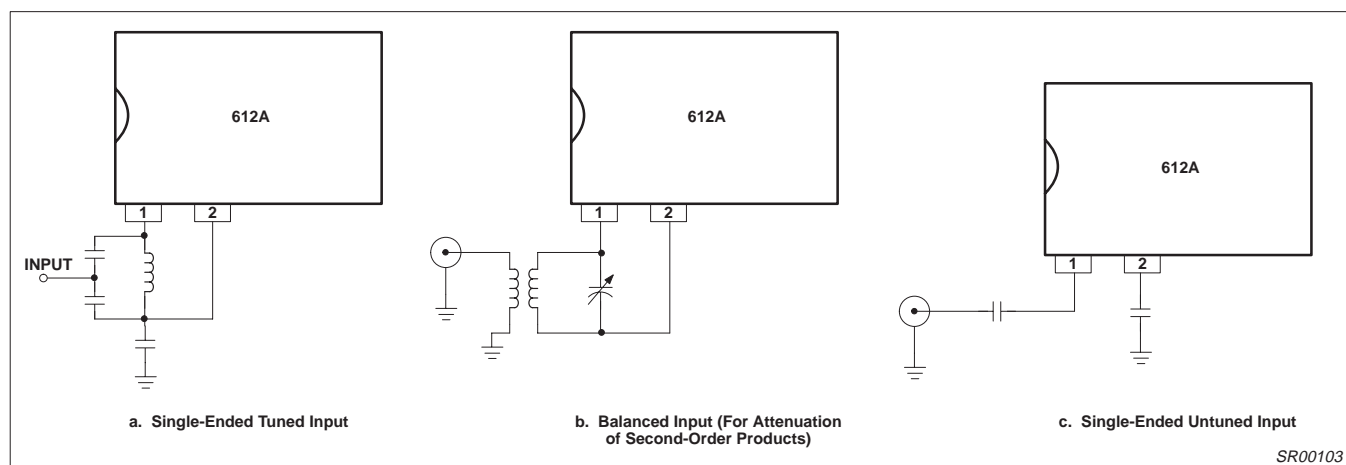


Figure 5. Input Configuration

Double-balanced mixer and oscillator

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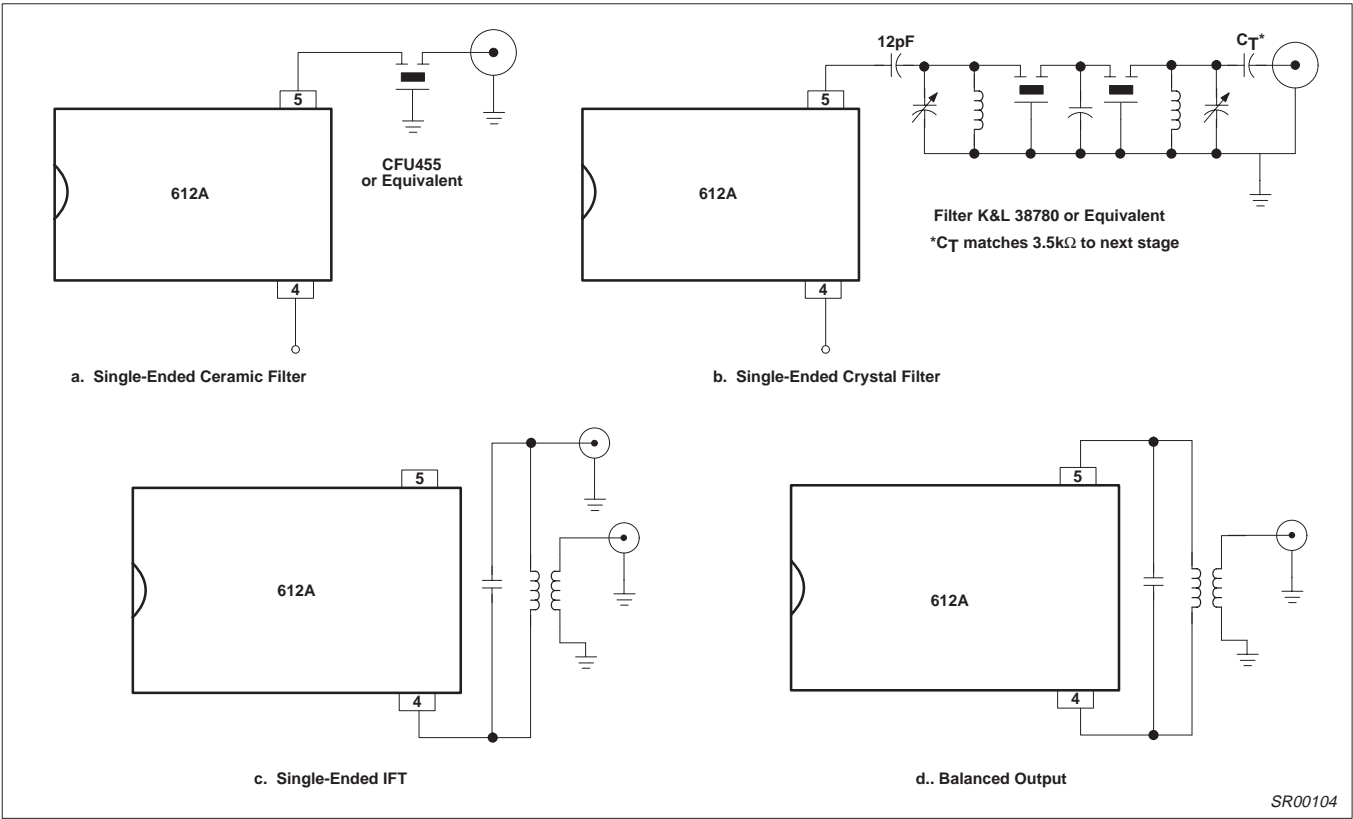


Figure 6. Output Configuration

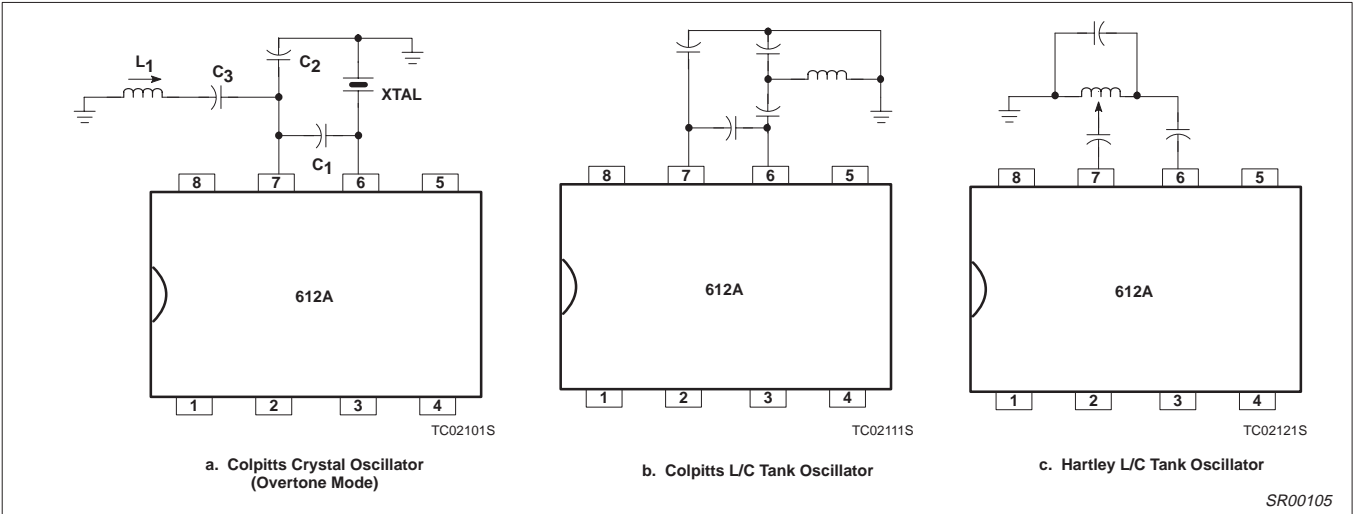


Figure 7. Oscillator Circuits

Double-balanced mixer and oscillator

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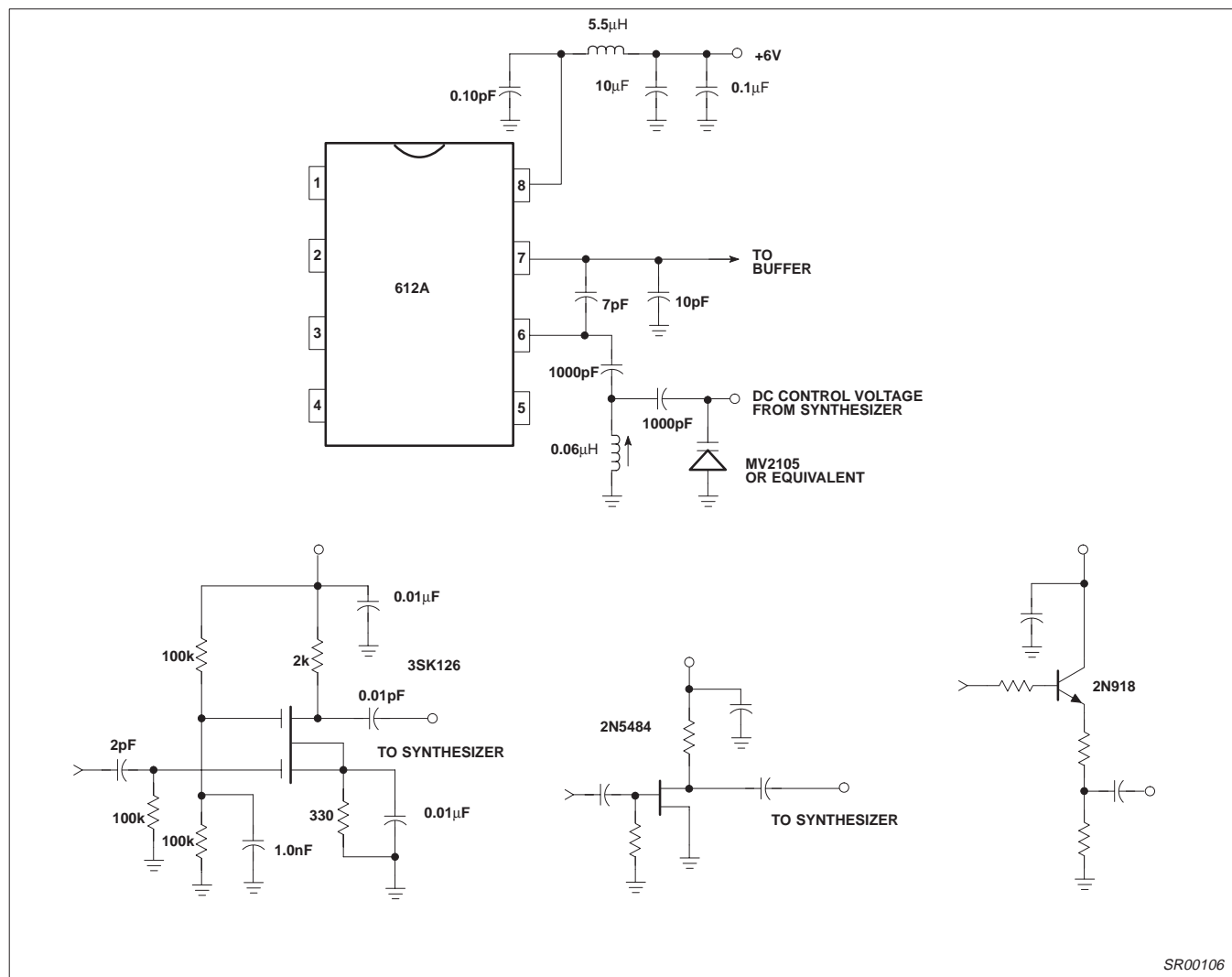


Figure 8. Colpitts Oscillator Suitable for Synthesizer Applications and Typical Buffers

Double-balanced mixer and oscillator

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TEST CONFIGURATION

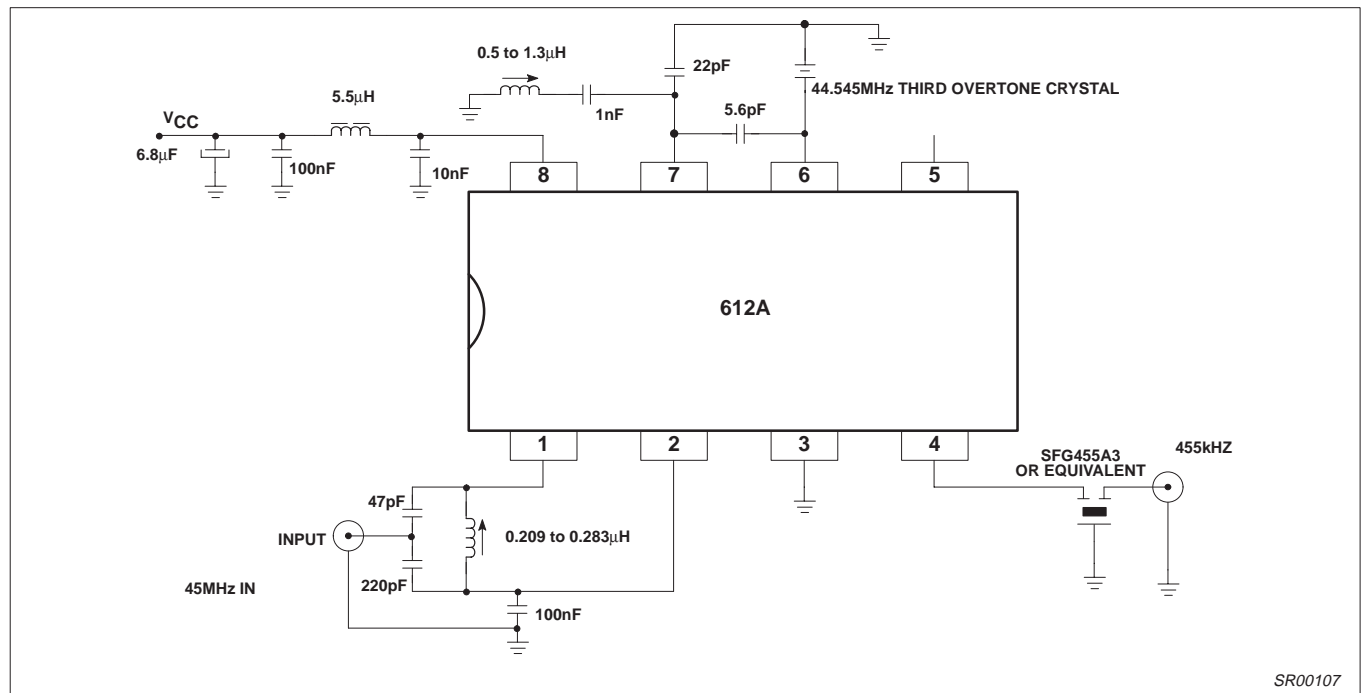


Figure 9. Typical Application for Cordless/Cellular Radio

Double-balanced mixer and oscillator

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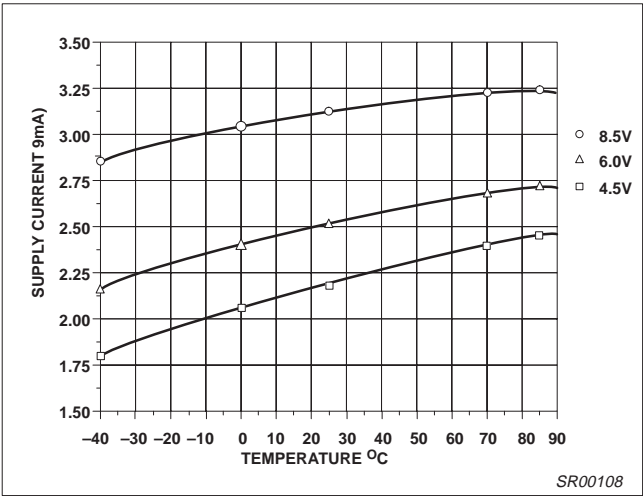


Figure 10. I_{CC} vs Supply Voltage

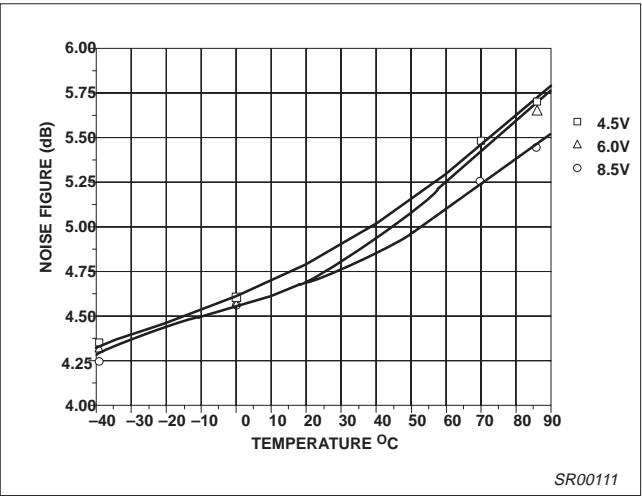


Figure 13. Noise Figure

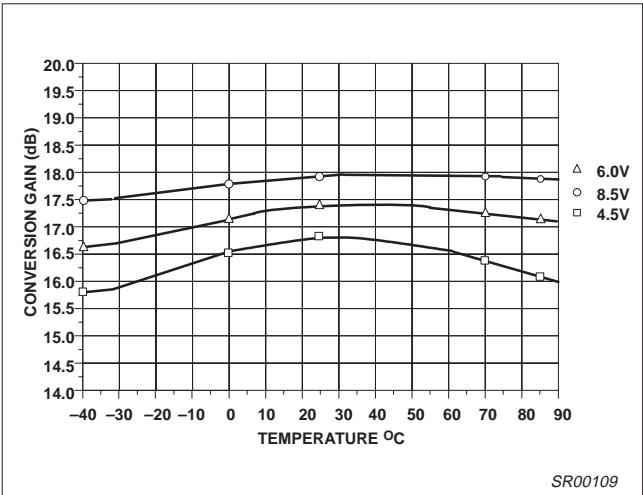


Figure 11. Conversion Gain vs Supply Voltage

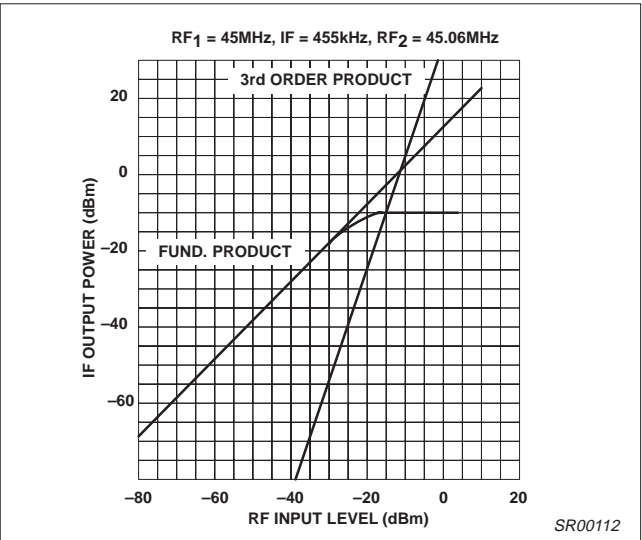


Figure 14. Third-Order Intercept and Compression

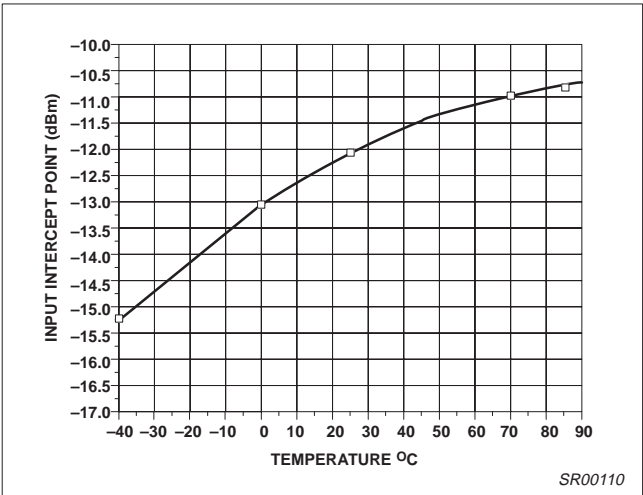


Figure 12. Third-Order Intercept Point

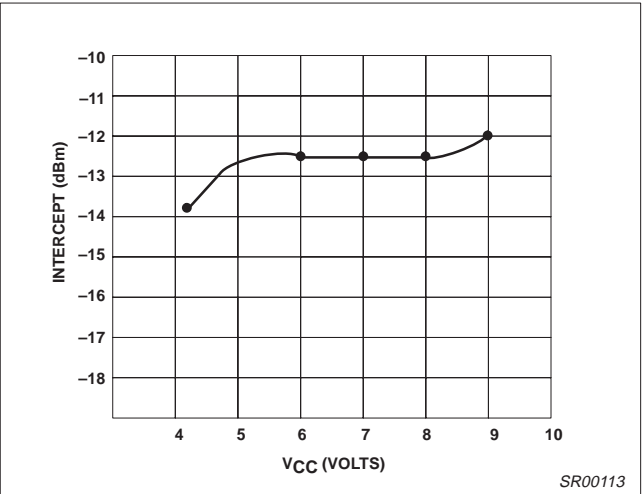


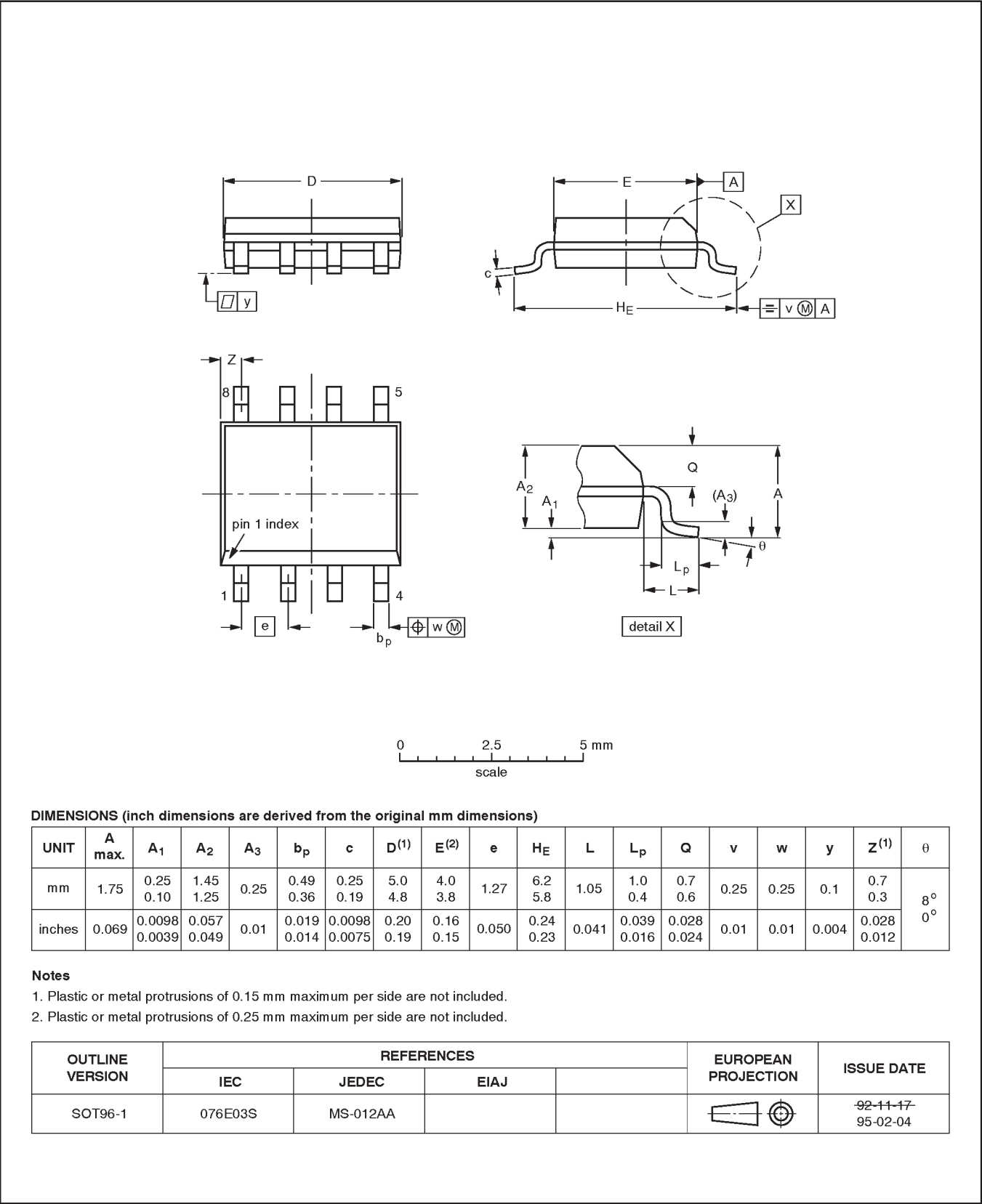
Figure 15. Input Third-Order Intermod Point vs V_{CC}

Double-balanced mixer oscillator

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SO8: plastic small outline package; 8 leads; body width 3.9mm

SOT96-1

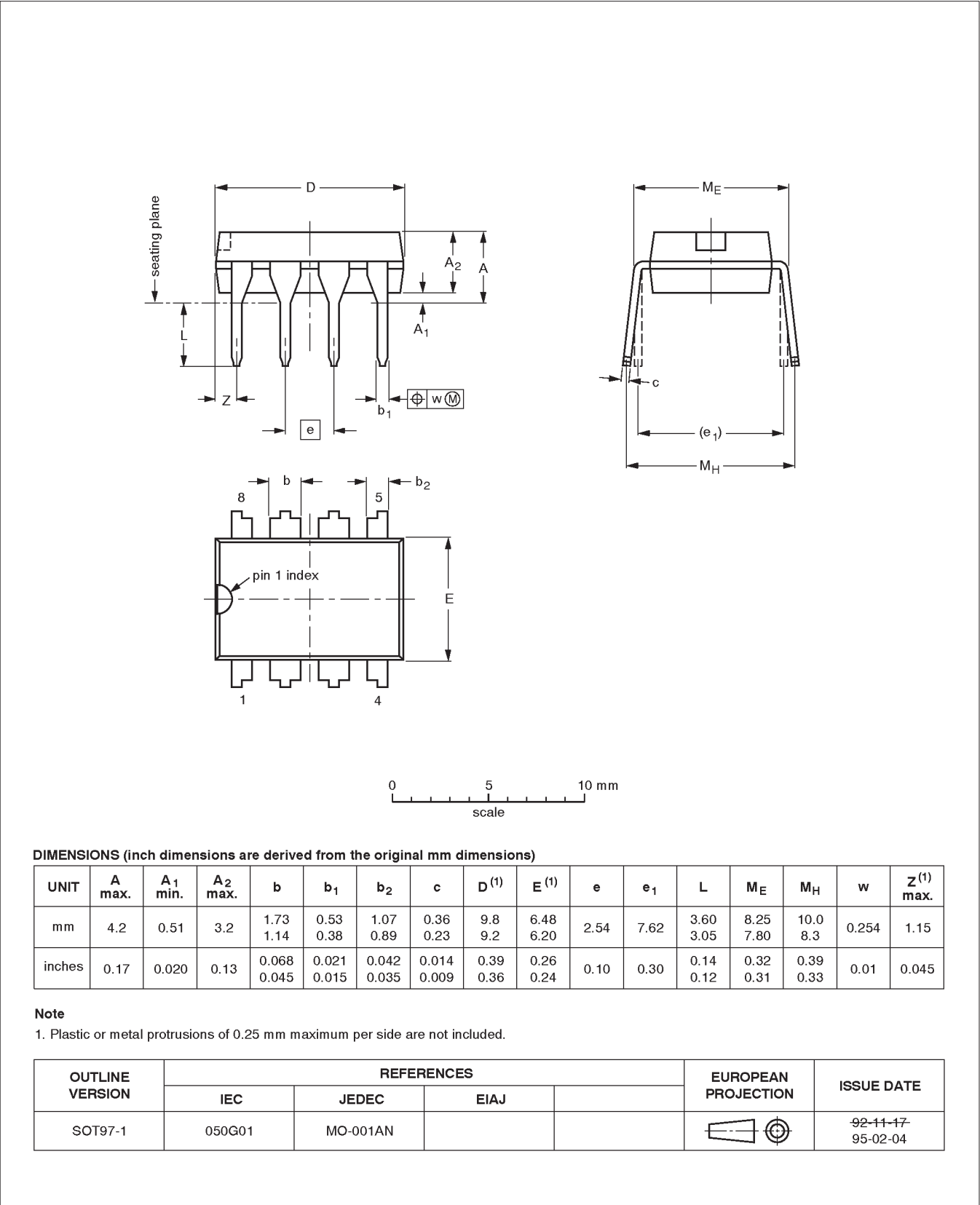


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DIP8: plastic dual in-line package; 8 leads (300 mil)

SOT97-1



Double-balanced mixer oscillator

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DEFINITIONS		
Data Sheet Identification	Product Status	Definition
Objective Specification	Formative or in Design	This data sheet contains the design target or goal specifications for product development. Specifications may change in any manner without notice.
Preliminary Specification	Preproduction Product	This data sheet contains preliminary data, and supplementary data will be published at a later date. Philips Semiconductors reserves the right to make changes at any time without notice in order to improve design and supply the best possible product.
Product Specification	Full Production	This data sheet contains Final Specifications. Philips Semiconductors reserves the right to make changes at any time without notice, in order to improve design and supply the best possible product.

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